

## CANAL TREATY IN THE SENATE

## REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Will Be Reported Back Favorably Monday and Ratified Before the Holiday recess—Bill Introduced for Acquiring Right of Way and for Construction of Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty so as to give the United States authority to construct and maintain a canal across the American Isthmus, which was recently negotiated, was today transmitted by the President to the Senate for its ratification by that body. When the Senate went into executive session, the treaty was formally laid before it and ordered referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A meeting of the committee will be held during the next few days, probably to-morrow, and the treaty will be reported back to the Senate next Monday favorably and without amendment. There are two vacancies in the committee now, there being nine members instead of eleven. The five Republican members at least one of the four Democrats (Mr. Morgan of Alabama) will vote for the treaty in committee. Mr. Daniel of Virginia is absent.

When the treaty is reported back it will be with the recommendation that the injunction of secrecy be removed, so that its text can be made public, and this action will probably be taken. The Senate will ratify the treaty before the adjournment for the holiday recess.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) today introduced a bill for acquiring from Nicaragua and Costa Rica a right of way ten miles wide for the Nicaragua Canal, the United States to have military police and sanitary police control over the strip, and sovereignty otherwise to rest in those republics. The bill is to be reported to the Senate, the President of the United States, being appropriated. The bill also appropriates \$120,000,000 for the construction of the canal under the supervision of a commission, not more than \$12,000,000 to be expended in any one year.

## CANAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The President transmitted to the Senate today the final report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which strongly recommends the adoption of the Nicaragua route instead of the Panama route. The report discloses some interesting correspondence with the officials of the Panama company and the absence of definite proposals is noticeable. The correspondence shows that the Panama company offers to sell and transfer its canal property to the United States for \$100,141,500. The report says:

"This, added to the cost of completing the work, makes the whole cost of the canal by the Panama route \$253,374,858, while the cost by the Nicaragua route is \$189,864,097, a difference of \$63,510,761 in favor of the Nicaragua route. In each case there must be added the cost of obtaining the use of the territory to be occupied and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction and operation of the canal in perpetuity. The compensation that the different States will ask for granting these privileges is now unknown."

The report says that the Panama route possesses certain physical advantages, such as a shorter canal line and a lower cost of maintenance and operation, but the price fixed by the Panama Canal Company for the sale of its property and franchises is so unreasonable that its acceptance cannot be recommended. The disadvantages of the Nicaragua route are that it has no natural harbor at either end, while an excellent roadstead, protected by a reef, already exists at Panama, and at Colon, the Atlantic terminus of the Panama route, a serviceable harbor already exists. It is estimated that the work on the Nicaragua route will take two years to get ready for work on the Nicaragua route. The work of excavation on the Nicaragua route is described, while on the Panama route it is concentrated. With adequate force and plant the Nicaragua route can be completed in six years, exclusive of the time in preparatory work. It will take practically the same time on the Panama route, though it is only 40.00 miles from sea to sea, as compared with 280.00 miles on the Nicaragua route.

An interesting chapter of the report relates to the military value of the canal across the Isthmus. This chapter concludes with the following statement: "It is the opinion of the commission that a neutral canal, controlled by American citizens, would materially add to the military strength of the United States; that a canal, whether neutral or not, controlled by foreigners, would be a source of weakness to the United States rather than of strength; and that a canal not neutral, to be defended by the United States, would be a source of weakness."

In discussing this important feature the report adds:

"The ability of the United States to hold the Caribbean Sea and the western approaches to the canal against all comers depends upon the future development of its naval resources, and is for the present at least questionable. There are several Powers in the world, any one of which might acquire the control of the isthmus, and combinations of two or more Powers might affect the same object. If successful, they would render the canal useless to the United States."

After discussing various methods of fortification by land and sea, the report says: "A much more effective method of securing the canal to our own control, while closing it to our enemies, is to remove it from the operations of war by making it neutral."

ANTI-ANARCHIST LEGISLATION.

Mr. McPherson suggests Extension and the portation, and Mr. Vest a Penal Code.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the House this afternoon Mr. McPherson (Rep., Md.) offered a concurrent resolution declaring that Congress has power to, and should now provide by law, that any person who wilfully kills or attempts with intent to kill, the President or Vice-President or any officer or agent of the United States, or who attempts to do so, shall be deemed to have committed an offense against the United States, and shall be liable to the punishment of death, or imprisonment for life, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. McPherson also offered a resolution providing for the punishment of any person who attempts to do so, and a resolution providing for the punishment of any person who attempts to do so, and a resolution providing for the punishment of any person who attempts to do so.

## THOSE LONG OVERCOATS

quite the proper thing this winter. Full, liberal, "Papa" Overcoats large enough to cover up the whole man and leave nothing visible but a hat and a smile of satisfaction.

"Can't walk in them?" Come now, that depends on how they're cut. If the cut is all right you can wear them with great comfort and be right up to your ears in style.

We make them right.

Extra long Overcoats (silk lined and really elegant), \$30 to \$50. Others \$15 to \$25.

Ready-to-wear and guaranteed.

All three great stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

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Brooklyn Broadway at Bedford Ave.

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pendent so to amend the Federal Constitution that Congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to Anarchist societies which have for their object the promulgation of such doctrines.

Fourth.—What amendments are necessary to the naturalization laws to prevent the coming into this country of Anarchists and their becoming citizens of the United States.

Fifth.—Whether it is necessary and expedient to amend the Federal Constitution so as to give Congress power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island under the jurisdiction of the United States, to which Anarchists shall be deported and where they shall be confined during life without any communication with the outside world except such as may be allowed by the proper officers.

Sixth.—That the committee shall recommend such amendments to the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrines in the United States.

The resolution lies on the table to be called up afterward by Mr. Vest.

A bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists was introduced by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.).

## NEW BANKING BILL.

It Proposes to Withdraw National Bank Notes and Substitute Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts had the honor to-day of introducing Senate bill No. 1, although in presenting it he wished it understood that he was not its author. That credit or discredit, whichever it may be, belonged to former Representative Walker of Worcester, Mass., who was chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee in the Fifty-fifth Congress and has since retired to the shades of private life. So far as this bill is concerned, "to make uniform the obligations of all banks, to make certain the parity of all kinds of money, and to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity to freely use paper money"—it easily takes first place, while as an innovation in banking it would be rated "A No. 1 with a star, according to nautical classification."

The bill comprises fifty-six sections, making thirty-two printed pages, with a marginal index and copious foot notes fairly bulging with statistics. It provides among other things that the national banks shall replace the Government bonds now deposited in the Treasury with gold and silver certificates and legal tender notes to the amount of 12½ per cent. of their capital stock, and shall receive an equal amount of legal tender notes (called greenbacks) to be issued by the Government and guaranteed by the banks, their present circulating notes being withdrawn. All outstanding legal tender notes and gold and silver certificates are to be retired and a gold fund created in the Treasury for the redemption of the new notes.

The issue and sale by the Government of 3 per cent. three and seven-year bonds to an unnamed amount is authorized to carry out the provisions of the bill. It also authorizes the organization and the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, of clearing house associations and the formation out of these associations of a National Clearing House Association, seven members of which are to act as a board of advisers to the Comptroller of the Currency. The Secretary of the national clearing house association is to be appointed by the President, and the Secretary of the Sub-Treasury at New York. Under certain conditions greenbacks are to be issued to the clearing house associations upon the deposit of some form of Government or other approved bonds.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The training ship Lancaster has arrived at Charleston, the flagship Kentucky (Rear Admiral Kempthorne) at Annapolis, and the training ship Buffalo at Fort de France. The gunboat Unadilla has sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan, and the gunboat Ranger from San Francisco for San Diego. The naval transport Solace left Honolulu for Guam on Nov. 28.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—These army orders have been issued:

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## 661 BILLS IN THE SENATE.

ONE TO EXTEND FOR 20 YEARS THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The Report of Isthmian Canal Commission Is Presented and Referred—Bill to Amend the Grade of Vice-Admiral—The Anti-Trust Bill Reintroduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—When the Senate assembled at noon to-day, various departmental reports were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

During the two hours' session nearly 1,800 petitions were presented and 671 bills and joint resolutions introduced. The petitions were presented in bundles, the two Senators from Pennsylvania vying with each other in respect to numbers and filled three or four waste paper baskets when gathered together in the office of the Secretary. They covered almost every conceivable subject, but those asking the enactment of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy were more numerous. The bills numbered 661 and the joint resolutions an even 10. Senator Money of Mississippi led all his colleagues with some eighty bills, largely claims, to his credit, closely followed by Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Coker of Missouri, whose contributions were largely invalid pension bills.

A message from the President transmitting the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was presented and was, on motion of Mr. Morgan, referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented a petition of ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, who has prepared an index of the discussions of Congress from the beginning, and asks an opportunity of submitting it to committee with a view of having it adopted by Congress and suitably compensated for. Referred to the Library Committee.

A joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature for presentation to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war, of some suitable badge or button, was presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.), read and referred.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to make uniform the obligations of all banks, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. He said that it was a very important bill, that he was not the author of it and did not know that he approved it in all particulars, but that the author of it was a very eminent gentleman who had been chairman of the House Committee on Banking (Mr. Walker) and who would like to be heard before the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hoar asked leave to offer a resolution to dispose with the reading of the titles of private pension bills when introduced. Mr. Morgan (Rep., Ill.) objected, with the remark that there was now "too much slack" on the subject of pensions and that he would tighten it up if he could.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy, and providing for the appointment of four Vice-Admirals, read and referred.

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free mail transportation to Mrs. McKinley, by Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.); one to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.); one for a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to Abraham Lincoln by Mr. Callum (Rep., Ill.); and one for a Nicaragua Canal by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.).

Bills to establish a Department of Commerce and to subject national banks to the usury laws of the States wherein located were introduced by Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.).

Notice of proposed amendments to the Chinese Exclusion act were given by Senators Quay and Penrose (Reps., Pa.).

A bill extending for twenty years the present Chinese exclusion laws was offered by Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.). It also excludes from entry into the United States for the same period Japanese and native born persons of the Philippine Islands as defined in the treaty of peace.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) reintroduced the Anti-Trust bill passed last winter by the House.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) gave notice of a proposed amendment to the bill to amend the laws relating to the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy, and providing for the appointment of four Vice-Admirals.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Mo.) Appropriating \$3,000,000 for a cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, also author